

PREHISTORIC RACE IN CALHOUN CO.

HAD REACHED CIVILIZATION
BEYOND INDIANS

Imprint First Made in Mud, Then
the Change by Nature to Mud
Records Tracks

The Carolinian, St. Matthews.

After considerable correspondence with the United States Merchants associations of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, Mr. A. E. Weston, representing these associations, was sent to St. Matthews for a conference with the officials of the American Cotton association. Mr. Weston is a post graduate of Yale university and is recognized as an authority on agriculture and scientific research. Mr. Weston stated:

"I have long wished to visit your section. Charles Russell came from my home state of Massachusetts, about 1715, to command a frontier garrison on the Congaree, near where Ganby was afterwards built. After the settlers were strong enough to take care of themselves, the garrison was abandoned, and Charles Russell settled in Amelia Township and became a leading planter. Russell street the principal street in Orangeburg, perpetuates his name.

"Moses Thomson, a distinguished man from Pennsylvania, moved to South Carolina and settled in what is now Calhoun county, in about 1727. He was prominent in the militia and rose to Colonel of the Berkeley county regiment. His son, William, was conspicuous in the ranks of frontier police, before the Revolution, and during the Revolution distinguished himself as colonel of the 3rd regiment of South Carolina Continental troops. He was state senator and held many other positions of trust and honor in this section.

"Though relatives of these people who still reside in my section of America many years ago I heard of 'the devil's track' on the bluff to the Congaree river in what is now Calhoun county. I have always had an especial desire to visit this site. You will remember, we are generally taught that the ocean once extended to Spartanburg. It was my impression, before visiting this site, that I would find a track that would confirm evolution—a track made by some prehistoric animal. In this I find that I was mistaken. A careful examination of the so called 'devil's track' brings to light the unquestioned fact that this is a track, not cut or carved, but made by the imprint of a human foot in what is now solid rock. Some miles down the river, on the opposite bluff, imbedded in solid rock, is another track. This, to my mind, establishes beyond question, the existence of a pre-historic race of which we know nothing. It is amazing that scientific research has not been made for the purpose of throwing additional light on this track that comes down to us from the misty ages of the past.

"The man who made this track wore a shoe. Close to the track in the solid rock is the track made by his buggy. This is proof positive that long before Columbus discovered America that this section was visited by a man who had reached the stage of civilization when they wore shoes and used buggies. It is unreasonable to draw the conclusion that this man was from a great prehistoric race who inhabited this section of the American continent.

"Calhoun county indeed possesses a remarkable record of the prehistoric past, yet this is known to only a few of your citizens and scarcely beyond the border lines of your county. In my native state of Massachusetts, engraved on a tablet in the public building, would be recorded full particulars concerning this remarkable proof of the prehistoric existence of man on the American continent. In fact, the various historical events have occurred within your borders would be so recorded.

"In addition to the historical events, unusual and record breaking products of agriculture should certainly be recorded—and you have made many enviable records. Outstanding, undeveloped, natural resources should be recorded, and unusual conditions that should attract prehistoric research (like the above mentioned) assuredly should be recorded. The so called 'devil's track' would seem to disprove some of the strongest teachings in evolution. One of the best authorities on evolution recently issued the following statement:

The Age of Reptiles—When They Dominated Land, Sea and Air.
By Sir W. Boyd Dawkins
The history of life on the earth, revealed by the fossils in the rocks, shows that the animals appear in due order according to their organization. The simplest—the infinite variety of sponges, corals, molluscs, etc., constituting the invertebrates—appear in the oldest rocks, and the rest follow—

the fishes, the newt tribe (amphibia) the reptiles, the birds, the lower mammals (metatheria) and the higher mammals (eutheria) that have been the masters of the earth from the beginning of the tertiary period down to the present day. Man is the last in the long procession through 'the corridors of time.'

The age of reptiles is a period in the ancient history of the earth indefinitely remote as compared with the first appearance of man. It represents a stage in the evolution of life when reptile were the dominant inhabitants of the earth and occupied the place now held by the mammals in the economy of nature. They were masters of the land, of the sea, and even of the air.

Britain in the Reptilian Age
During the reptilian age Britain was on the southern margin of a great continent, ranging from the highlands of Scotland to the north and west into the Atlantic, and towards Sweden and Norway and indefinitely towards the pole. The hills of the Lake district of Wales, Devon, and Cornwall were islands, and probably also the Pennines and the Mendips. Then continent and the islands were covered with forests, mostly of conifers, cyads, and zamiae with an undergrowth of ferns.

On this great continent and its islands there were reptiles great and small, some with naked scaly skins, and others covered with an armor of bony plates and pointed horns. Some were existing reptilian types, such as crocodiles and gavials, while others are extinct. The latter, possessed of characters no longer found in the living reptiles, in size rivalled, if not surpassed, the largest elephants and giraffes. Like the mammals, they consisted of eaters of plants and eaters of flesh. Among the former in Britain we may note the iguanodon of the Weald of Kent, a giant reptile living in the forests, measuring 16 feet high with teeth specially adapted for feeding on plants, and with a build and gait like a kangaroo. There is also the still larger cetiasaurus, 10-12 feet high and 60 feet long, of the oolitic strata of Oxford and Peterborough, which probably haunted the marshes, rivers and sea shore, feeding mainly on aquatic plants, with its small, conical, singularly inefficient teeth, and like the diplodocus of America, heavy footed and walking on all fours. These creatures took the place in their world long afterwards occupied by the elephants, rhinoceroses, hippopotami, and other herbivores in the world of mammals.

The most notable of flesh-eating dinosaurs—the megalosaurus—was specially provided with double edged and serrated cutting teeth of the same design as those of the sharp toothed tiger of the middle and later tertiary strata, and it lived upon the reptilian herbivores, just as the lions, tigers and wolves find their prey in the antelopes, giraffes, deer, oxen and the other living mammals.

On the American Continent
We may take the above as example, of the large and varied land fauna found not only on its margin in Britain, but also in Germany, Belgium and France. In the United States they are represented by analogous but more gigantic and more perfect forms that delight and astonish the European visitor to the museums of Yale, New York, Philadelphia and Washington. Some are so large that a dorsal vertebra placed on the floor of Dr. Marsh's laboratory at Yale raised its sping above my head, and was not less than 5 feet, 8 inches in height. The size of the reptile, with its back bone formed of many such vertebrae, may be left to the imagination.

In America, as in Europe, a great continent extended northwards into Canada and Greenland towards the Pole, but it is an open question whether, it was united with that of Europe in the secondary period. There is, however, no sign that land reptiles migrated from the one region to the other, and consequently there must have been a barrier to migration either of sea or climate.

While, however, the reptilian mastery was undisputed in the secondary period, it must be noted that there were the beginnings of mammalian life on the land in small metatheria (marsupials) and of birds in the making, which have not yet lost their reptilian characters.

The mastery of reptiles in nature was maintained down to the time when the great interval between the secondary and tertiary periods.

"I have visited all of the important agricultural sections of America, in the interest of scientific research, and recently in the interest of the great mercantile organizations of the north, who are commencing to realize the vital importance of agriculture to business. I can frankly and truthfully state that I have never visited a section which has greater undeveloped opportunities for scientific agriculture than has Calhoun county. Here, you can grow any crop that can be grown anywhere.

"When I started in this work it was

my idea that it was only the citizens of our great cities who failed to understand the importance of agriculture. I fear very much that the people living in St. Matthews, like the people living in the great cities, entirely fail to grasp the full meaning of our agriculture, and I sincerely hope that they will carefully read the following letter which was recently received by the mercantile associations which I represent and which has attracted a great deal of attention and brought home to the business men of these cities, an entirely different viewpoint concerning American agriculture:

Is it true that a very great many of our captains of industry came originally from farms? And if so, why is it that so few, apparently, retain any sympathetic understanding of farm life? I believe it will be found if we go about it without prejudice, that the gulf between city men and farmers is created not so much by actual or imagined class differences as it is to environment. Men become so absorbed in business or politics that they seldom give a thought to the man who produced the steak they eat or the wool in their clothes. If there chance to be any. Ask a city man where his meat came from and he will name some packer. Back of that he knows nothing of the source.

Mention a farm and most men think, instantly, of a place they have seen, or the home of their boyhood. They don't picture it as it is in its world significance. Imagine the astonishment of a New York merchant when I told him that if all the farmers in the United States should decide to go into another business—if they could sell all their live stock and crops for just one year, they would have enough to buy all the railroads in the nation, with all the rolling stock and other equipment. If they were to sell all their land also, along with the crops and stock, they could buy the railroads, all the manufacturing establishments now on record, all the mines, and all the quarries. It would, indeed, be about an even trade between the farm property and all other productive property in the United States except the purely mercantile establishments. With their income from live stock and crops it is figured they could in a single year pay the entire national debt. The investment in agriculture amounts to about 80 billion dollars. In 1919 the value of live stock and crops aggregated 25 billions. Worth thinking about, isn't it?

Of course no business man needs to be told that an industry worth 80 billions is too important to be ignored. Business men know that when crops are poor, business falls off. They know that right now farmers are not—or have not recently been—in a buying mood. That makes sales show up poorly. Think of the enormous buying power of cotton, wheat and tobacco which, in 1919 had a farm value of nearly 5 billion dollars! Think of the live stock growers whose products were valued at more than 8 billions! I have mentioned three crops only, and sixty of them are grown on American farms.

Don't think of a man with a few hundred bushels of wheat, or a calf or two or a load of hay when you think of the farm. Think of American agriculture, and what it means to your business. Did you know, for instance, that products of the farm, raw or manufactured, make a larger contribution to advertising space than all

other institutions and industries combined? They do. Start with breakfast foods, if you will, and see how many you can count in the newspapers and magazines. There are more than 75 such products. As you gobble it down some morning do you never think, if some hard-handed man in overalls hadn't worked like, you know what, there would be no oats to roll, no wheat or rice to puff, no corn to flake, no macaroni to—whatever it is they do to it? Sugar cured hams, country sausage, chipped beef, baked beans, oranges, cotton and wool, shoes, leather, sugar, syrup, you know the whole lot of them, and you've been eating and using and buying and selling, and doing some cussing too, without ever a thought to the folks that made the business possible.

Think of the industrial and commercial development of the Atlantic Seaboard states. There's something most business men understand because it's close to them. To provide New England enough wheat, on the basis of its normal average consumption of 4 1-3 bushels per capita, requires about 40,000,000 bushels a year. New England produced, in 1919, only 50,000 bushels of wheat. That is barely enough to feed its population for one week. For the other 51 weeks of the year, New England depends upon a steady flow of wheat from the state producing a great surplus. You know what would happen if New England didn't get that wheat. It couldn't come from Russia. Not now. You may know how important it is to keep New England well fed, and working every day. That region means a lot to us with its wool and cotton and leather, and goodness knows what, pouring from the mills and factories, a busy world to clothe. Another confronting thought is this: In these days of open shop ag-

(Continued on page six.)

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

I will make a final settlement of the estate of Jim W. Watts in the Probate Court for Newberry County, S. C., on Monday, the 30th day of May, 1921, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and will immediately thereafter ask for my discharge as Administrator of said estate.

J. HENRY RASORR, Administrator.

Newberry, S. C., April 17th, 1921.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

Notice is hereby given that I will make a final settlement of the personal estate of R. Cummings McCartha, deceased, in the office of the Judge of Probate for Newberry County, at Newberry, S. C., at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, June 1st, 1921, and immediately thereafter apply for a discharge as Administrator of said estate.

T. P. McCARTHA, As Administrator of the personal estate of R. Cummings McCartha, deceased.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

I will make final settlement of the estate of Mrs. Louisa F. Zobel, Helena, S. C., in the Probate Court for Newberry, S. C., on Monday, the 23rd day of May, 1921, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and will immediately ask for my discharge as Administrator of said estate.

All persons holding claims against said estate will present the same, provided as required by law, to me or to the attorney in the case, Hon. Geo. B. Cromer, and all claims not presented will be forever barred.

All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

OTTO KLETTNER, Administrator.

To prevent a cold take 666.—Adv.



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Newberry, South Carolina

JEWELRY AUCTION SALE To Satisfy Creditors Cooper's Jewelry Store

Sale Starts Wednesday, June 1 at 3 P. M.

and continues daily at 3 and 8 P. M. until we have sold enough of our fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, etc., to satisfy creditors.

Remember this sale is for no other reason than to get the cash for creditors who are as hard pressed for money as we are. Goods will be sold to the highest bidder regardless of cost.

Don't fail to attend this sale as you will probably never again have just such an opportunity to buy high grade merchandise of this kind at your own price. It will pay you to attend each and every one of these sales as it will be the most wonderful sale of its kind ever held in Newberry... Valuable prizes given daily.

Remember the date, Wednesday, June 1st, 3 P. M. and 8 P. M., and continues for several days.

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JAS. E. CURRAN, Auctioneer.

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